

LEMBURG FALLS TO THE RUSSIANS

IN FIRST DECISIVE BATTLE IN THE EASTERN THEATRE OF THE WAR

HUNDREDS OF CANNONS TAKEN

Death List of the Austrians Reaches an Appalling Number and Their Galician Army is Practically Destroyed

London.—Lemberg, the northeastern Austrian fortified city around which desperate fighting has been in progress for more than a week, has fallen before the assaults of the Russians. This triumph for the Russian arms was announced by the commander-in-chief of the czar's army.

The commander-in-chief's message was as follows:

"With extreme joy and thanking God I announce to your majesty that the victorious army under General Ruzsky, captured Lemberg at 11 o'clock this morning. The army of General Brusiloff has taken Halicz.

"On September 1 the Austrian troops tried to break through the Russian center between Lublin and

the covering force to the east of Lemberg, is perfectly panic-stricken.

"In the neighborhood of Lemberg on September 2, twenty more guns were captured by the Russians, making a total of 170.

"On this front the Russian advance continues uninterruptedly."

The official statement concerning the capture of Lemberg, capital of Galicia, says that it is believed the remnant of the Austrian army left after the Russian attack no longer is of military value. Besides the thousands of men killed, wounded or made prisoners, the Russians report that they took 200 guns from the Austrians.

Grand Duke Nicolas, the Russian commander-in-chief, has ordered the captured territory in Austria-Hungary administered by the Russian general in command in that country.

Austrians Engulfed

The Times' Petrograd correspondent says that the Russian forces drew around the Austrian army like an iron semi-circle. The Austrians thus were obliged to fight for their salvation with extreme obstinacy, owing to the fact that they could not hope for any considerable amount of reinforcements. The southern army under General Frank, had been almost destroyed by the Serbians and the transfer of the remnant of three corps would alter nothing save that perhaps in this manner the road to Budapest would be left open to the Serbs.

The Germans had apparently retired from Polish territory, west of Vistula, and were unable to send the Austrians as much as a single battalion, so that the army under Archduke Frederick was left to its own resources.

The operations extended over a front of 200 miles and probably a million and a half men were engaged. The Austrians' extreme right sustained enormous losses, but the most terrible blow was dealt them by the gallant Ruzsky's army which, starting from Rovno, thence southwest, spreading fanwise in the region north and south of Lemberg, menacing the rear of the Lublin army and threatening to cut its communications.

To parry this move the Austrians transferred several army corps from the west side of the Vistula behind Lublin and hurried them to Ruzsky. The result of this movement is chronicled in today's official bulletin of victory. The Austrians' desperate onslaught on Ruzsky's army has been attended with a series of disasters, notably the destruction of the sixth army corps at Laschoff, a few miles west of Tomasow.

The Rome correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says dispatches from Vienna announce that following its success at Lemberg the Russian center has suddenly begun a movement northward against the flank of the armies under the Austrian Generals Auenburg and Dankel.

Horse Meat \$1 a Pound in Berlin

Paris.—According to information received here from Berlin the German capital is beginning to feel the pinch of hunger. In some sections of the city horse meat is selling at the equivalent of \$1 a pound.

CROWN PRINCE IS REPORTED KILLED

CRACK REGIMENT OF FREDERICK WILLIAM ANNIHILATED BY BRITISH.

FORTUNE NOW FAVORS ALLIES

Advance On Paris Apparently Given a Severe Set-Back and Germans Are Reported To Be in Retreat.

London.—A Boulogne dispatch to the Evening News says a telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces at Percy Sur Oise. The Imperial Guard, under Crown Prince Frederick William, is reported to have been annihilated by the British force which opposed them.

The Evening News dispatch says: "A telegram has been received from General Pau announcing a victory by the allied forces under Field Marshal Sir John French, commanding the British, and General D'Amade at Percy Sur Oise, about twenty-five miles north of Paris.

The allies were down across the northern line with the center at Percy. The English troops were on the left and the French on the right. The former had in front of them the Imperial Guard under Crown Prince Frederick William.

"On both wings it is reported, the allies were successful. The German left was held by the French and retired to the north.

"The Imperial Guard, who were ordered to surrender, were annihilated by the British. It is reported that the crown prince was in their midst."

The British official bureau has received no confirmation of this message.

In the fighting which is going on now to the east and northeast of Paris, the German forces have their backs toward the capital. French troops are harassing the march. From time to time the Germans turn and engage the French at their backs. French shells fall continually in the German rear.

The French Report.

Paris.—From official communications given out in Paris it is learned that the engagements which began Saturday and Sunday to the east and northeast of the French capital developed Monday into one of the most important battles of the campaign. The armies of the allies are opposing the German advance over a front extending for about 120 miles from Nanteuil-Le-Haudouin, twenty-five miles northeast of Paris, to the great fortress of Verdun in the department of Meuse and twenty miles west of the German frontier.

The French troops were strongly supported by the British soldiers who passed through Paris several days ago.

The position chosen by the allied forces to give battle to the advancing invaders is declared to be most favorable, having near its center the strongly entrenched camp at Chalons-Sur-Marne.

The allies conducted their operations so successfully that a portion of the German forces were forced to retire. The Germans had reached the region around Coulommiers and La Ferté-Gaucher, respectively thirty and forty miles to the east of Paris, when the detachments composing the flanks of the main German army encountered advanced detachments of the allies who drove them back.

Brief and indefinite though the announcement, it has kindled high hopes that the German steam roller has struck an impassable barrier.

The population of Paris and suburbs before the war was 3,400,000. According to semi-official figures, it is 2,010,000 today, owing to the mobilization of the army and the departure of fugitives.

London Women Storing Food

London.—One woman does not intend to go hungry if food supplies run short. Her grocery bill for one day was \$1400 for a family of three or enough to last for over a year. A ton and a half of flour were on her list of supplies.

South American Hard Hit By War

Panama.—Reports received here from points on the west coast of South America indicate that conditions worse than anything known in many years now prevail as a result of the European war. The conflict virtually has halted sea transportation along the Pacific coast of South America, thus putting an end in a large measure to the importation of many necessities of life. There is reason to believe that many persons in the coast towns are in actual want,

THE LAST STAND BEFORE PARIS



TOILS TIGHTENING ABOUT PARIS

BEGINNING OF SIEGE NOW A MATTER OF HOURS, INSTEAD OF DAYS.

80,000 RUSSIANS JOIN ALLIES

But Are Too Late To Stem the German Tide.—City May Surrender To Avoid Destruction of Famous Buildings.

London.—A correspondent of the Telegraph writing from Forges-Les-Eaux, twenty-five miles northwest of Rouen, September 3, says:

"The allies are compelled by sheer weight of numbers to continue falling back. It is an orderly retirement, not a retreat.

"The German army has gradually narrowed its principal attack point until it has become an arrowhead pointing directly for Paris.

"When I left the scene the southern end of the enemy's line was near Criel, less than four hours run from Paris by train. In front of the enemy was a river with its bridges waiting to be blown up and still further in front was the army ready for a stubborn resistance. On the enemy's flanks were other armies of the allies, numerically inferior, but full of fight.

"Previous to the German advance to Criel there was a big battle at Compiègne in which the British took an

on. It is impossible successfully to oppose such a mass of troops, unless you have big support."

Russian Troops Arrive.

England has placed more than 80,000 Russian troops in France by means of transports sent north of the Scandinavian peninsula to Finland, where the Cossacks embarked and were safely landed at French ports.

In an appeal to the nation to join the colors made by Premier Asquith in Guild Hall, the speaker said he recognized that the present was only the "early stages of what is going to be a protracted struggle."

The English hopes toward eastward as the Russian advance have been amply confirmed. In the battle of Lemberg in which the flower of six Austrian army corps were destroyed, it is evident that there has been a simultaneous victory at Tomazow, a town of some importance thirty miles southward of Lodzin, Russian Poland. It appears evident that not only has the Austrian offensive through Russian Poland destined to effect a junction with German army corps from East Prussia failed, but the blow has been so severe that Galicia is virtually in the control of the Russians. Lemberg is the center of the Russian offensive. Lemberg territory is in its sympathy but also a transportation point of great strategic value, being the center of eight railroads. If the Russian successes continue it is expected that the Austrians will be cleared out of Russian Poland, within a few days.

Russian Success in Galicia.

If the official reports of the Russian successes in Galicia are anywhere near correct it is scarcely possible to exaggerate the importance of their victories. If the Austrians are so badly crushed in Galicia as the Russian reports would make the public believe Russian Poland will soon cease to be a point of anxiety to the Russian defense and the effort of the Petrograd general staff can be concentrated on the offensive movement toward Berlin.

The meager German reports received here indicate that the Germans are more than holding their own on the border of East Prussia, but the Russian Poland will soon cease to be a point of anxiety to the Russian defense and the effort of the Petrograd general staff can be concentrated on the offensive movement toward Berlin.

Paris May Surrender.

In a dispatch from Rouen, France, a correspondent of the Chronicle says he has learned that the French authorities in Paris are considering the surrender of the city to the Germans in order to avoid the destruction of property from artillery fire.

This will only be done, the correspondent declares, in case the outer line of defense of Paris are passed by the invaders.

British, French and Belgian wounded are being transferred from Paris to other cities and the great exodus of the populace of the French capital to the south continues.



Grand Duke Nicolas.

Kholm but failed. They were forced to beat a hasty retreat, the Russians capturing one ensign, eight Maxims, and 1,000 prisoners.

"On the following day hard fighting was resumed with renewed energy. Prisoners taken by us report that the second Austrian army, consisting of

MAP SHOWS HOW THE HUGE RUSSIAN ARMY IS OVERRUNNING EAST PRUSSIA



The above map shows the advance of the Russian army in East Prussia under Grand Duke Nicholas. In the capture of Insterburg, where it is reported to have overwhelmed three German army corps, the Russians now hold one of the most important strategic railway centers in East Prussia. The Russians advanced by three lines from Lyck, Goldap and Gumbinnen. The objective of this advance is Königsburg, the old capital of Prussia.



Gen. Paul Pau.

heroic part. The allies' left was swung around to the southward. On Tuesday the left wing was well to the north of the line from Gournay-En-Dray to Beauvais, and it has since closed in still more on the German arrowhead.

French Score Success.

St. Quentin was the scene of a British fight on Sunday. On the British right the French under General Pau scored a distinct success. On Sunday and Monday the Germans were hotly pressed near Guise. The French hammering demoralized. The German losses were very heavy.

"These Germans seem to have an inexhaustible supply of troops. We mow them down and still they come